(d) the number of persons of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections benefited from the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI U.V. KRISHNAM RAJU): (a) The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was in operation only upto 31st March 2002. The Special Component of the SGRY replaced the Food for Work Programme (FFWP) with effect from 1st April 2002. During 2002-2003, a quantity of 10,000 MTs of foodgrains was released to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the Special Component of the SGRY.

(b) The release was made only once during the year. The Ministry of Rural Development issued orders to the FCI on 8th November, 2002 for release of 10,000 MTs of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Special Component of the SGRY was launched to take up relief works in the clamity affected areas by providing additional wage employment to the affected people. The programme is monitored in terms of quantum of mandays generation and as per the progress reports received from the State Government, 22.92 lakh mandays have been generated under the scheme as on 31.03 2003.

Water to drought affected people

389. SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to prevailing drought situation in the country and the water sources are dried up and particularly, the rural people are not getting potable drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken so far providing water to people and livestock for the past three years; and

(c) the details of the schemes under which the water is provided to people and livestock in the drought affected areas in Karnataka and the amount spent so far for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) (a) to (c) 11 States (Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Maharasthra and Orissa) have reported drinking water scarcity due to drought.

Drinking water supply in the rural areas is a State subject.Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for drinking water supply programmes in rural areas by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The Government of India have been administering the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) through the Ministry of Agriculture for providing assistance to victims of natural calamities. From the year 2002-03, 5% of ARWSP funds have also been earmarked for addressing natural calamities and contingent situations in the States.

In terms of the ARWSP guidelines, the norms fixed are 40 litre of water per capita per day (Ipcd) for humans. The ARWSP also permits additional drinking water supply at 30 Ipcd for animals in hot and cold desert ecosystems in identified Desert Development Programme (DDP) districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

The Goverment of Karnataka has reported the following expenditure under CRF/NCCF, ARWSP contingent fund and minimum Needs Programme (MNP) fund during the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
CRF/NCCF	36.56	44.78	75.41
ARWSP Contigency fund	-	-	1.57
MNP	-	-	14.90
DDP component of ARWSP	25.45	11.47	7.86

During the year 2003-04, the Government of India has also released Rs. 6 crores out of 5% ARWSP funds earmarked to address natural calamities and contingent situations.